

# Norwich Bulletin

and Courier

119 YEARS OLD

Subscription price \$12 a week; \$50 a month; \$5.00 a year.

Entered at the Postoffice at Norwich, Conn., as second-class matter.

Telephone Office 622.

Bulletin Editorial Room 25-B.

Bulletin Job Office 25-A.

Willimantic Office, Room 3, Main Street, Telephone 212.

Norwich, Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1915.

## The Circulation of The Bulletin

The Bulletin has the largest circulation of any paper in Eastern Connecticut and from three to four times larger than that of any in Norwich. It is delivered to over 8,000 of the 4,053 houses in Norwich, and read by ninety-three per cent. of the people. In Windham it is delivered to over 900 houses. In Danbury to over 1,100 and in all of these places it is considered the local daily.

Eastern Connecticut has forty-five towns, one hundred and sixty-five postoffice districts, and forty-four free delivery routes. The Bulletin is sold in every town on all of the R. F. D. routes in Eastern Connecticut.

## CIRCULATION

1901, average 4,412

1905, average 5,920

October 30, 9,034

## GREATER NEED OF SAFETY FIRST

During the month of October there was a total of 78 violent deaths in this state, according to official records just made public, and while there may be nothing unusual in the record or the circumstances which surround the cases, it will nevertheless be viewed as altogether too large.

This means an average of two and a half deaths a day during the last month and with 58 of the number listed as accidental, it displays the tremendous opportunity which exists for a greater application of safety measures. Almost one-third of the entire number were cases of drowning and the result of auto accidents, all of which, despite the increase in population and the constantly growing number of motor vehicles, shows a tendency in the wrong direction.

With the daily lessons sufficiently prominent to make everyone stop, read and think, there appears to be small reason for many of these cases. A certain proportion could unquestionably be listed as unavoidable, but it is believed that if a little more care had been used upon the part of all concerned results would have been different. When month after month it is necessary to record the loss of human life, it is a tragedy of the first magnitude.

## HELPING THE BOYS

Nothing is more praiseworthy than the effort wherever made or by whatever organization which is for the purpose of the extension of the hand of assistance to boys who lack proper guidance or need the advice of friends for their own future welfare and the good of the community as a whole.

Thus it can be appreciated that John C. Collins, secretary of The Friends of Boys, hits the nail on the head when he declares: "This great American of our time, and in the years immediately before us, has made a great need than men, more men, real men, men who will and will not, who can and cannot, who hold themselves under discipline and control, whose well thought out and prepared endeavors are toward high and noble ideals, and for the greatest good of humanity."

It is such a service in leading boys through the mazes of temptation, and in good example and aiding them in mounting the trials and tribulations of unfortunate circumstances by giving them a chance to become men such as the country needs, that the organization of which Mr. Collins is the executive is rendering. Such help in many cases means the changing of the whole course of a boy's life through encouragement and faithful guidance.

## RIGHT ACTION

When it was announced by the treasury department a number of weeks ago that the names of the many delinquents who had failed to reimburse the government for the funds advanced them in order to get out of Europe would be published and that prosecution would follow for the recovery of the amounts whenever possible, it was anticipated that those who were able to meet their obligations would be anxious to avoid the publicity, and it is probable that many have, but how extensively this was looked upon as a little threat or how many consider the government an easy mark, is disclosed by the making public of a list of over 3,000 who took Uncle Sam's road and have failed to return it.

The amounts are due vary from \$2.50 to \$1,500 and the borrowers are well scattered, some even giving ad-

dress in Germany and France, but the determination of the treasury department to get back as much as it is possible is to be commended. It is undoubtedly true that the consular representatives in dispensing the gold sent abroad for relief purposes were imposed upon and that many of the names and addresses are fictitious, those getting the money having no intention of returning it, since the chance for the money was an excellent one, but this does not furnish any excuse for those who have the means and yet refuse to make good. American subjects of that class who were added to get back to this country when trouble was threatening abroad are no credit to the United States. On the other hand the experience has unquestionably taught the department a valuable lesson in dispensing funds with a free hand for relief purposes even when their own people are involved.

## WHAT DETERMINATION DOES.

Nothing contributes more to a city than healthful conditions. This has long been recognized but in no place more than in New Orleans where conditions presented unusual problems. Nevertheless the authorities there, aided by government experts have understood their task and tackled it in an exemplary manner.

That city was for a long time the center for serious epidemics which made it a place to be avoided. Yellow fever and malaria made the city an undesirable locality in which to locate, but the adoption of sanitary measures and the waging of hard fights for the correction of the conditions brought excellent results and today it is free from such a reputation as it has borne in the past. Like other cities, New Orleans has had its share of trouble, but its people have not been discouraged by the plague carriers including the rat-proofing of its buildings seemed like an expensive and endless job, but it was nevertheless undertaken with determination and the result is that today New Orleans is able to boast of being a ratproof town and a community whose standard of health was never higher.

The Crescent city must stand out as an example of what can be done in the way of community betterment. Where there is a will there is a way, it is said, and New Orleans can be pointed to as a city which has made the most of its resources. It is a city which has not only overcome its difficulties, but has also made the most of its resources.

## JAPAN'S ATTITUDE

By the issue of a Panama-Pacific exposition number of The Japan Advertiser, a copy of which The Bulletin has in receipt, the opportunity is taken to set forth the advantages which are opened up by the important waterway and for reiterating the strong bond of friendship which exists between the nations.

The differences which have arisen over the rights of the nations and the fact that the exposition was being held in that locality which has been so opposed to the Japanese have not blinded that country to the advantages which the exposition offers. It is participating in the celebration which is of world-wide importance. From the idea and this newspaper recognition of the occasion is in keeping with other manifestations of good will and the need of closest economic relations.

This is indicated in the message from Japan to America by Premier Okuma when in referring to the opportunity which the exposition offers, expressing to the public of the United States and Japan the great interest in the Panama canal he recognizes "its importance to the commercial welfare of Japan and the position it holds in the development of the trade between the United States and the Orient, especially Japan. It is a pleasure for me to say that Japan is in most friendly relations with America, economically as well as socially. The affairs of a very few Japanese immigrants in the Pacific coast states are very small matters compared without satisfactory relations."

The opinion which the premier expresses is held by many others on both sides of the Pacific and the purpose of the special edition with a view to aiding the promulgation of a stronger feeling of friendship is highly commendable.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

As King George must realize by this time, the man on horseback isn't in the safest place in the world.

This is the morning when a certain number of the politicians in eight of our states will have a chance to say "I told you so."

When Villa declares that he will fight the United States, it is necessary for him to look as if his back was against the wall.

There is something about these November days that makes the slave feel that a vacation season would be most welcomed.

The man on the corner says: Never start an argument on the back platform of a trolley car unless you are nearing your destination.

There is a great opportunity for sympathizing with the barber who tries to maintain a neutral attitude throughout the entire day.

That western woman who has been sent to jail for refusing to talk will attract more attention than if she had taken days to tell her story.

The opening of the rabbit season in some states is a day to be dreaded when it means the larger loss of human life than it does of rabbits.

When the king of Rumania says he is able to negotiate the Serbian mountains even though it is a slower route than through the plains of Belgium.

Nothing ought to hasten the day of voting machines and ballot reform like the appearance at election in some states of blanket ballots several feet square.

The lack of a living wage, according to some of the figures that are being announced, may furnish one of the reasons if not the only reason why the government an easy mark, is disclosed by the making public of a list of over 3,000 who took Uncle Sam's road and have failed to return it.

The amounts are due vary from \$2.50 to \$1,500 and the borrowers are well scattered, some even giving ad-

## DOUBLE PROFITS

The Cafe Jitney was as popular as liver and bacon in a mining camp. Hungry folks cried for it. They went to it the way a baby goes to a feather and molasses hanger. They couldn't leave it alone.

On this particular afternoon it was as full as a barrel. It was a happy crowd. What crowd would not be happy that has just filled up on beef and corn with a side of beans, for 15 cents? So the crowd lingered and laughed and lingered some more, while people outside looked in and envied.

But their envy was as light from the shallow water of a bay, compared to the deep, submarine gloomy dissatisfaction of the proprietor of the Cafe Jitney. You might suppose that the sight of so many happy diners, pleased with what he had to sell, would expand his heart even as it would expand the pocket of a pocket-book, but not so. Because every anxious outsider who looked in—and did nothing else—represented lost money.

John H. Hackle stood in the office of the proprietor, looking at the clock. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer.

John H. Hackle stood in the office of the proprietor, looking at the clock. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer.

John H. Hackle stood in the office of the proprietor, looking at the clock. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer.

John H. Hackle stood in the office of the proprietor, looking at the clock. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer.

John H. Hackle stood in the office of the proprietor, looking at the clock. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer.

John H. Hackle stood in the office of the proprietor, looking at the clock. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer.

John H. Hackle stood in the office of the proprietor, looking at the clock. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer.

John H. Hackle stood in the office of the proprietor, looking at the clock. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer.

John H. Hackle stood in the office of the proprietor, looking at the clock. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer.

John H. Hackle stood in the office of the proprietor, looking at the clock. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer.

John H. Hackle stood in the office of the proprietor, looking at the clock. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer.

John H. Hackle stood in the office of the proprietor, looking at the clock. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer.

John H. Hackle stood in the office of the proprietor, looking at the clock. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer.

John H. Hackle stood in the office of the proprietor, looking at the clock. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer.

John H. Hackle stood in the office of the proprietor, looking at the clock. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer.

John H. Hackle stood in the office of the proprietor, looking at the clock. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer.

John H. Hackle stood in the office of the proprietor, looking at the clock. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer.

John H. Hackle stood in the office of the proprietor, looking at the clock. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer.

John H. Hackle stood in the office of the proprietor, looking at the clock. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer.

John H. Hackle stood in the office of the proprietor, looking at the clock. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer.

John H. Hackle stood in the office of the proprietor, looking at the clock. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer.

John H. Hackle stood in the office of the proprietor, looking at the clock. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer.

John H. Hackle stood in the office of the proprietor, looking at the clock. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer.

John H. Hackle stood in the office of the proprietor, looking at the clock. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer.

John H. Hackle stood in the office of the proprietor, looking at the clock. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer.

John H. Hackle stood in the office of the proprietor, looking at the clock. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer.

John H. Hackle stood in the office of the proprietor, looking at the clock. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer. He was waiting for a customer.

## Stories of the War

London Rentals Dropped. Rentals of business properties in London have decreased during the past year. Even in cases where property is being rented under long-term leases the landlords have frequently recognized the position in which the war may have placed their tenants by giving appreciable rebates on the contract figures. In the Stock Exchange district forty per cent has been knocked off the pre-war rental in many cases rather than lose a desirable tenant.

Office and loft-building property is naturally very difficult to rent at the present time. Many professional and business men whose leases have expired during the past twelve months have taken advantage of this to secure new quarters at far lower rentals than the old ones.

Real estate men state that the big drop in rental values have provided a serious matter to many landlords and property-holding companies whose income is dependent upon the rental of high-priced offices. The higher range of interest values at the present time, which makes it practically certain that the war will not be over until after the return of property of all kinds, as there is no likelihood of renewal of mortgages at the old rate of four or five and a half per cent.

War Bonus for Railwaymen. After protracted negotiations, the demand of the English railway men began with the granting of about half their demand. Under the new agreement, the war bonus of most railway employees is practically doubled. The rate granted at the beginning of the war averaged fifty to seventy-five cents weekly, the revised bonus will, in most cases, reach \$1.25 weekly. The adjustment will cost nearly \$20,000,000 a year.

Presumably the government will take over most of this extra burden. In return for the higher war bonus now allowed, the railway employees agreed not to present any further demands during the time the roads remain under government control.

Dutch Metal Workers Must Stay at Home. The Dutch Government has prohibited any further exodus of metal workers to England. Early in the war, large numbers of Dutch workers in metals went to Germany, attracted by the high wages offered in the munitions factories. More recently, a similar exodus on an even larger scale began toward England. The Dutch government, fearing an actual famine in skilled help for an important trade, has now prohibited a strict prohibition of the workmen of this class leaving the country.

The Socialist newspaper Het Volk criticizes the new regulation in a striking editorial entitled "Is Holland a Prison?" The article draws a contrast between the government's benevolent approval of the enormous war profits being reaped by the trading classes, and its efforts to prevent artisans from improving their condition. The article declares that a number of Dutch workmen who are already on board steamer when the new prohibition was announced, were removed from the vessel by military force.

OTHER VIEW POINTS

Mohammedan Festivals. The celebration of Bairam by the distribution to the Gallipoli troops of copies of the Koran presented by the Sultan will be the most anxious in Turkish history. There are two festivals of Bairam Little or Sugar Bairam, which marks the close of the fast of Ramadan, and Great Bairam, which commemorates the sacrifice of Ismail by Abraham. For Mohammedan tradition puts Ibrahim in the place of Isaac. In ordinary years the great feature of this is the sacrifice of a lamb by the head of every family. A third part of the lamb is given to the poor, a third to widows and other relations, a third the family eats. Mr. Duckett, Ferriman, tells how the lamb, however, has been looking earlier, becomes a pet of the children, so that plous fiction is necessary to explain its disappearance. London Chronicle.

A man in Michigan wrote the makers of Valpar: "I gave my floors two coats of Valpar. Some little time after when letting the air out of one of the tires, I noticed a small hole in the floor. I turned it off and a stream of almost boiling water came out and ran all over the floors and covered them with two inches of very hot water. This water was so hot and made so much steam in the rooms that it caused the wall paper to come off in some places."

"This water stood on the floors until we could get it mopped up. I thought sure our floors were ruined, but it never hurt them a particle. I would not have believed that any varnish could stand anything like that without turning white. I saw this myself so there is no chance for a dispute."

This ranks with the most universally known test of pouring boiling water on a Valpar-covered table and leaving it unharmed. Or with the untold stories of countless housewives who mop their varnished floors with hot water, who disregard splashing in the bath room, kitchen,

pantry and laundry—We sell Valpar—and guarantee it to be satisfactory or your money back. Printed instructions for using Valpar correctly and a set of beautiful Valpar Poster Stamps can be obtained from us free of charge.

THE HOUSEHOLD

Bulletin Building, 74 Franklin Street

Auto Delivery Telephone 581-4

## Friday, November 5

MATINEE AND NIGHT

One of the Most Popular American Plays Ever Written

IN OLD KENTUCKY

Written by C. T. DAZEY

6 Kentucky Thoroughbred HORSES

The Famous Pickaninny Band

Seat Sale Today at 10 A. M.

MAT. 25c and 50c; EVE. 25c, 50c and 75c

## DAVIS THEATRE

BROADWAY

LAST CHANCE TO SEE

The Eternal City

The Big 8 Part Famous Players Feature With PAULINE FREDRICK

The Most Wonderful Picture Ever Shown in Norwich—And No One Should Miss Seeing It

SPECIAL ENLARGED ORCHESTRA

MUTUAL MOVIES AND COMEDIES

Matinee 2:30, 10c; Children 5c

Evening 7 and 8:45, 10c, 15c, 20c

## TODAY ONLY

LAST CHANCE TO SEE THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE

The Eternal City

The Big 8 Part Famous Players Feature With PAULINE FREDRICK

The Most Wonderful Picture Ever Shown in Norwich—And No One Should Miss Seeing It

SPECIAL ENLARGED ORCHESTRA

MUTUAL MOVIES AND COMEDIES

Matinee 2:30, 10c; Children 5c

Evening 7 and 8:45, 10c, 15c, 20c

## Wednesday AUDITORIUM

3 Shows—2:30, 7, 8:45

Thursday THE BROKEN COIN 15 EPISODES—2 STARTLING REELS OF WEIRD ADVENTURES

THE GRODNO TROUPE OF RUSSIAN DANCERS

HILL & HILL, Singing and Talking; CAPRICE LEWIS, Trapeze Artists

MALLEY'S MALLADY Funny Nestor Comedy

## Colonial Theatre

Vitaphone "One Performance Only," 3 Reels, B'way Star

Daring Theft of Diamond Necklace in Broad Daylight

"The Deception," Lubin "Jimmy" Selig "Snakeville Twins," S. & A.

Saturday—Clara Kimball Young in "Hearts in Exile," World Film.

## THE WAR PRIMER

By National Geographic Society

"The Morava Valley, along which the allied German and Austro-Hungarian troops are pushing forward to a junction with the Bulgarians, forms a corridor through which the army of a primer of war geography just given out by the National Geographic Society, which describes Serbia's larger river and the Serbian link in the historic route between Europe and Asia. The greatest part of Serbia is made flow through this valley, and here, also, is much of the small kingdom's richest agricultural lands. The country is a narrow strip of lowland that the mountainous Balkan country has maintained its contact with the West, a contact not always advantageous."

"The Morava Valley forms one of those famous troughs across European uplands along which armies have poured throughout all history, and many a powerful host has passed over the course that the geologic soldiers are taking today. When Constantine, the golden capital of the Empire of the East, was in the zenith of its glory, its general held back Slav incursions in battles fought beside the Morava River. Some of the crusades have been led by Byzantium into Asia Minor at Byzantium, and while on their way through territories of Eastern Orthodox Christians these exuberant Franks and Teutons often kept the people guessing as to whether the crusade was planned against the Eastern Church or against Mohammedans. The conquering Turks reversed the line of march, and swarmed down the valley to the gates of Vienna, itself, and since the breaking of the Ottoman power, the German peoples have been looking up the valley to commercial expansion beyond, in the rich, though stagnant, areas of Asia Minor and Mesopotamia."

"The Morava River is not only Serbia's largest river; it is one of the most important in the Balkans. The line of the Orient Express, coming from Paris, from Munich and from Vienna, crosses the river, and stops long enough in Belgrade and Nish for one to wonder about the towns beyond. A large part of the

export from Germany and Austria-Hungary to the Balkans and to Turkey passes this way in normal times, and a raw materials of Serbia find their way down the river to the factories in the north."

"The Morava River is formed by the union of the Serbian Stolica, of the southern and western Morava. It is about 340 miles long, and is navigable for more than 50 miles from its mouth. Rafts, flat-bottomed boats and shallow-draught steamers are operated on this course. An eastern branch of the stream rises close to the Bulgarian boundary, while the southern Morava rises in the mountains of the Danube 30 miles east of Belgrade, at Semendria. Among the more important towns along its course are Tascodina, Chupria, Paracini, Kragjevat, Krucjevat, Gurgusevat, Lescovatz, and Nish."

Oklahoma's Spouting Dragon. Oklahoma's latest wonder is a spouting dragon that runs along the tracks of Oklahoma's principal railroad. The dragon blazes, burns and scatters anything in its way. Primarily it was constructed to clear the tracks of weeds and noxious plants, but it is performing a further service. When the dragon comes down the road spouting fire it lifts these plants high in the air, where they are scattered and destroyed. The dragon is to have an outing Oklahoma society have been looking up the valley to commercial expansion beyond, in the rich, though stagnant, areas of Asia Minor and Mesopotamia."

"The Morava River is not only Serbia's largest river; it is one of the most important in the Balkans. The line of the Orient Express, coming from Paris, from Munich and from Vienna, crosses the river, and stops long enough in Belgrade and Nish for one to wonder about the towns beyond. A large part of the

## You Are Safe

If you buy here, because all our goods are fully guaranteed and any unsatisfactory articles will be replaced. Will you give us a trial?

Your Credit Is Good With Us SPECIAL We furnish 3 Rooms for \$89



COOK'S LINOLEUM, 2 yards wide, in a large assortment of patterns

at 45c Square Yard

FOR TODAY ONLY regular value 65c

IT COSTS LESS HERE ALWAYS

Lahn Furniture Co.

74 Main Street, Norwich, Conn.

## The War a Year Ago Today

Nov. 3, 1914.

Germans gained ground east of Soissons and Vaillay. Allies checked Germans in Artois region.

Belgians trapped Germans at Furnes by river.

Austrians stormed Sabao. British cruiser bombarded Akaba, Arabia, and sailors occupied the town.

Turks threatened Suez canal. British submarine D-5 sunk by mine in North Sea.

Rockefeller Foundation relief ship sailed for Europe.

The Bulletin proposes to capture the three largest and fattest turkeys to be offered for the Thanksgiving market in Windham and New London Counties.

They must be natives—hatched and grown in these two counties. The Bulletin will buy the prize birds at the regular market price in addition to the prize to be awarded.

The turkeys offered for prize must have feathers off, entrails drawn and wings cut off at first joint. Heads must not be cut off.

The first prize of \$10.00 to the largest and fattest young turkey; second prize of \$5.00 to the second largest and fattest young turkey; third prize of \$5.00 to the largest and fattest turkey raised in New London or Windham Counties.

The contest is open to any man, woman, boy or girl residing in these counties. The turkeys must be submitted for examination and weighing the Tuesday before Thanksgiving at 12 o'clock noon.

For the largest and fattest young turkey \$10.00 will be awarded in addition to the market price. This turkey will be given to the Rock Nook Home.

To the raiser of the second young turkey in size a prize of \$5.00 in addition to the market price will be given. This turkey will furnish the Thanksgiving dinner for the Sheltering Arms.